via England, a consignment of Angora goats, purchased with great difficulty in Turkey. The monetary loss on this original enterprise was considerable. Nevertheless, it was now demonstrated that the Angora goat could not only survive the long sea voyage, but could flourish in Cape Colony: and thus one of the great South African industries was established.

Participation in the South African mining industry was in the same tradition. When in 1885 rumours of new discoveries of gold arrived in Kimberley, they were not taken too seriously—they had been only too common before. However, Alfred Beit optimistically put £25,000 at the disposal of Joseph B. Robinson; and this was the beginning of the Rand mining industry and of Johannesburg. The work of the Jewish financiers in the subsequent development of the South African mining industry is well-known. Yet it is not so widely appreciated that they did much also to increase the amenities of the territory, and to make the city of Johannesburg what it is to-day. It was "Barney" Barnato who started the waterworks —an impossible and indeed chimerical venture, as it seemed then. Samuel Marks provided the means for damming the Vaal river, and planted orchards: while, with his brother-in-law, Isaac Lewis, he invested vast sums in collieries, breweries, glass, steel, brick and 'tile works, and in this manner founded the industry of the country. Johannesburg and the Rand are in a way a monument to Jewish enterprise.

Or let us take another of the "new" countries, which has provided refuge, livelihood and

happiness to untold thousands of the surplus population of Europe. The part played by the Jews in the development of the American "Middle West" has never yet been properly investigated, but it was of incalculable importance. The stretches of territory involved were of vast extent. Hundreds of